The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1870. NO. 87.

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Incidents of the Siege of Metz.

FRANCE.

ARMY OPERATIONS AROUND PARIS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The latest advices show that the occupation of Orleans will compel the abandonment of the line of the Loire, and the capture of Tours is now probable. This will leave all the western departments open to raids of the Prussian cavalry. Lyons may soon be occupied, and the Prussians will no doubt overrun France with mounted men, who may devastate the whole country.

TOURS, Sept. 28.—A despatch announces that the Prussians have not entered Orleans. They came near the city, halted, and then commenced falling back toward Paris. A civilian whom they captured and subsequently released says Prince Albert received a despatch, which seemed suddenly to change his plans. The Prussians have entirely evacuated Fontainebleau. They imposed no tax on citizens, but made heavy requisitions for provisions and forage.

A despatch from Epinal, dated the 27th inst., says: The Prussians attacked Raon yesterday, and were repulsed.

SURRENDER OF STRASBOURG.

CARLSRUHE, Sept. 27.—A telegram has been received from Ludwigshafen announcing that Strasbourg surrendered on Monday at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—King William's despatch to Queen Augusta, announcing the capitulation of Strasbourg at 11 o'clock last evening, is just made [illegible]

[illegible] Since the fearful battle of the 18th of August was fought, the Prussian army has been hard at work. The activity, and determined bravery of the French has kept the besieging forces constantly employed. Vigilance is proved to be necessary. Repeated sorties, and resolute attempts have been made by Bazaine to break the bonds by which he is held. Notwithstanding the attempts to treat for capitulation, there has never been a moment when the beleaguered General was not prepared to avail himself of any sympathy or weakness on the part of the enemy. At noon of the 23d, under cover of the guns of the fort, the French [illegible] forth in force. The battle raged from midday until [illegible], when the Germans, meeting supports, assumed the offensive and drove the enemy within their lines. On the 24th a still more desperate attack was attempted. The French advanced in large bodies of infantry, supported by artillery and cavalry, and covered by the cannons of the forts which opened the fire. The French attacked vigorously on the left of the Prussian line a little east of the Thionville road. Regiment after regiment fell in a solid line on the defences of the Prussians who stood like iron. Once the French gained a temporary advantage, carrying an outwork of the Prussian lines, and turning the flank of another position, but were driven back, gallantly contesting every foot of the ground. At length they were again forced to retire under the forts. The thrilling display of the stubborn determination on both sides, may be never excelled. Details of the result are not yet known.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* telegraphs from Metz, 26th: "Since the week preceding Sunday a large amount of provisions have accumulated at the city of Luxembourg and at Bettembourg, ostensibly for transportation to Saarbrucken for the German armies. On the night of the 24th, the displaced rails between Luxembourg and Thionville were replaced, and the accumulated provisions were sent from Bettembourg into Thionville station, where they were received by the French garrison. On Sunday morning the German troops lying south and west of Thionville, obtained knowledge of the matter and made an attack on the station, endeavoring to destroy the goods or prevent their unloading by cannonading. They were unsuccessful, as the station lying west of Thionville was protected by the guns of the battery at Malingrange.

"On Sunday the Germans re-extended their lines, which had [illegible], and are again blockading Thionville.

"Yesterday the Chamber of Deputies ruled the entire frontier absolutely closed against all quadrupeds, vehicles and merchandise which can possibly convey infection of the rinderpest. [illegible]

"The recent *Times* report about Bazaine's offer of capitulation is entirely without foundation. Bazaine told Favre, 'My Emperor placed me at this post. I shall hold it till I fall.'"

THE GENERAL SITUATION.

Special Dispatch to the New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The fall of Strasbourg is considered to make but little difference in the question as to the power of resistance of France. Everything turns on the ability of Paris to defend itself three months. That time gained, the Prussians will never retain a foot in French territory. The whole country is rising in arms.

The statement in the London *Times* to-day that Thiers is empowered to offer the Russian Government full faith [illegible] of conquest in the East as the price of intervention in the Franco-Russian war, is utterly unfounded. Were Prussia so disposed, she requires no consent from France, who is now broken and powerless.

A Prussian occupation of Orleans renders the removal of the government imperative. It is doubtful where they will go to. To Toulouse there are objections suggested by Prim's continued negotiations with Bismarck, and the contiguity to the Spanish frontier. Perriere has become a manufactory for Prussian canards for French departmental consumption.

PRUSSIAN CAPTURES DURING THE WAR.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A *Tribune* correspondent writing from Berlin, 26th inst., says: "The official statement of German captures thus far, not including Laon, from the 2d of August, on which day Saarbruck was temporarily abandoned by the Prussians, are as follows: At Saarbruck the French lost 2 officers and 61 privates; at Weissembourg, 30 officers and 1,000 men were made prisoners, 4 mitrailleuses, 30 cannon, 81 army wagons and carriages of all kinds were captured. At Worth the Germans made [illegible]

[illegible] received by balloon. Perfect order existed in the city.

The Prussians have marched into Orleans, and are now in full occupation of the city.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—At a grand parade of Prussians in the court-yard at Versailles, yesterday, the Crown Prince, standing under the statue of Louis XIV., distributed honors to soldiers who had distinguished themselves by gallantry.

The Duke of Wurtemberg was wounded in action.

At the outposts of St. Cloud the Mobiles are deserting in crowds. At Paris two hundred have been shot for insubordination.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—All Democratic papers in France which were suspended under the empire, have resumed publication.

A mob at [illegible] took the statue of [illegible] from the principal square of the city, a few days ago, and, instead of tearing it down and smashing it, they packed it up considerately and sent it to his family.

The people residing in the suburbs of Paris have returned to their homes, whence they have been driven by the lawlessness of the Mobiles.

The region around Paris, for twenty kilometres from the walls, is depopulated and devastated. Only a few courageous shopkeepers remain in the villages, tempted by the enormous profits.

The Prussians opened fire on the gunboats while passing St. Cloud, recently, killing and wounding several of the French.

The Prussians are erecting batteries at Sevres. A heavy fire was opened on them from Fort Issy while they were at work.

Citizens of Mezieres and Charleville are fugitives. Many of them have been welcomed by Belgium. The cause of the hegira is the threatened bombardment of those towns.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Advices from Tours represent that confidence and enthusiasm prevail among the people and the troops in Paris, but impartial observers do not support these statements.

Troops are mustering at the principal French cities unoccupied by the Prussians, and large bodies are moving up from the South.

English journals are filled with reports of military movements in different parts of France.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Offenbach, the opera bouffe composer, has been expelled from France as a German. He is now in Madrid, where, at a performance of the Grand Duchess, he received an ovation from the audience.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Sept. 28.—The North German *Gazette*, semi-official organ of the Prussian Government, this morning contains a warm article censuring the United States Government for its prompt action in recognizing the new French Republic.

The idea broached by Thiers, at Vienna, that the Prussian Government is insincere in demanding Alsace and Lorraine from France, is ridiculed on all hands.

The *Provincial Correspondence*, of Berlin, says France vainly hopes to convert defeat into victory. Further carnage would therefore be vain and impious. Count Bismark demands, first, of the French Government, responsibility. France, refusing that, must take the consequences.

There is great rejoicing throughout Germany over the capture of Strasbourg.

[Special Despatch to the New York Herald.]

BERLIN, Sept. 28.—It has been decided to place Alsace and Lorraine, as German federal provinces, under the administration of federal authorities, and they will be represented in the German Parliament by a commission. At present the inhabitants will not be subjected to military burdens.

A closer union of Bavaria with North Germany has been concluded by the negotiations of Delbrueck. The large force to be seen there, which forced the capitulation of Strasbourg, will be employed in clearing Upper Alsace of Francs-Tireurs [illegible]

[illegible]

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Reports have been received at the War Office that a large number of Russian troops are massing on the Turkish frontier. If any advance is made, the allied armies of England and France will be bound to protect Turkey, under provisions of the treaty entered into at the close of the Crimean war.

BERLIN, Sept. 28.—The reports of complications between Russia and Turkey have created considerable excitement in Poland. There is little doubt that trouble may be anticipated in case Russia attempts any attack. Should she do so Poland will rise, and with the assistance of Turkish allies will probably re-assert her claim as an independent nation.

ON THE SEA.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The Prussian corvette Hertha was sunk by the Euxine after a protracted engagement with three French frigates.

LONDON, Sept. 28—Evening.—The reported destruction of the Prussian corvette Hertha is officially contradicted.

SPAIN.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A Madrid correspondent writes, under date of the 20th of September:

"An interview has taken place between Olozaga and General Prim, in the presence of Sagasta. After Olozaga explained the true situation of affairs in Paris Prim said, 'Why did you recognize the Provisional Government without orders?' Olozaga replied, 'I always had great sympathy for France, with which Spain is bound by its geographical position and race, and I recognized without instructions. What is done is done. It is for you to approve or repudiate, to retain or remove me. Were my political life to count but this single act, I should not think it useless. My country awaits your decision. My residence is at Vico.'"

Subsequently, Olozaga breakfasted with the Regent, urged the recognition, and triumphed over Prim.

MADRID, Sept. 28.—The vomito is spreading rapidly at Barcelona. Many people are leaving, and business is at a standstill.

The *Discussion* continues to denounce the practical nullification of the Emancipation law by Cuba. The writer quotes from Havana journals advertisements of children for sale separate from their mothers to prove his assertions. In concluding, he calls the attention of the government to contracts publicly made in the colonies for slave labor, which he affirms is practically a continuation of the system of slavery, in violation of the expressed law of the land.

The New York *Times'* Madrid correspondent states that De Rodas refuses to execute the orders of the Minister of the Colonies and the laws voted by the Cortes relative to the gradual abolition of slavery.

The Spanish Government refuses to accede to the proposition to name a commission to fix the indemnities payable for American losses in Cuba.

ITALY.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The new Roman Government announces the appropriation of 250,000,000 to defray the expenses of the inauguration of Rome as the capital of Italy.

The enthusiasm of the inhabitants is boundless, and the *plebiscitum* is expected to be unanimous. The Pope will probably leave Rome as soon as the result is declared. Parliament will meet on the 15th proximo to ratify the *plebiscitum*, and on the 18th the King will make his entry into Rome and alight at the Quirinal.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The New York *Tribune* special correspondent telegraphs at Florence, September 27:

"The Roman Junta declines to accept the restriction on the liberty of the press, or a *plebiscite* which assures the spiritual power of the Pope, and threatens to resign unless the basis of the *plebiscite* is changed."

AUSTRIA.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The first civil marriage was celebrated at Vienna on the 16th. The groom was a journalist.

VIENNA, Sept. 28.—In yesterday's session of the Reichsrath confidence in the Ministry was voted by a large majority.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The Board for the Revision of the Bible has resumed its sessions, Rev. Mr. Thirlwall presiding.

The United States steamer Plymouth has arrived at Southampton.

The new iron-clad steamer Triumph, for the royal navy, was successfully launched at Yarrow yesterday.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The British Cabinet met on Friday to consider the question of intervention.

The ex-Empress has taken a fine house and grounds at Chiselhurst, Kent. Dr. Evans, who accompanied her from France, manages her affairs.

The *Irish Times* suggests that the ex-Emperor and family be invited to settle in Ireland.

Pacific Coast Items.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28.—Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Dana, Paymaster's Department, United States Army, died in this city yesterday. He was a native of Massachusetts.

The French Sanitary Fair closed last night. The total receipts, including donations to the Orphan Asylum and benevolent societies, were about $60,000. Forty-seven thousand dollars of the sanitary fund has already been forwarded to France. A cablegram from Tours acknowledges the receipt of $12,500 subscription in aid of the government.

The survey of the North Pacific Railroad is completed from Puget Sound to Vancouver. The route is said to be entirely practicable.

The population of Oregon is about 91,000, and Washington Territory 30,000.

The Cotton Crop.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 28.—Reports of the cotton crop of the Southwest are remarkably favorable as to yield, but complaints are numerous that the negroes who have mortgaged their shares of the crop, refuse to pick it, saying the present prices would not pay for the work. Picking progresses, the fine weather being favorable.

An Ex-Collector Arrested on a Charge of Embezzlement.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 28.—General Richard N. Bowerman, late Deputy Collector of Customs, has been arrested, charged with embezzling $12,000 and presenting to the United States Depository a false claim of $5,000 in gold.

Stabbing Affray in [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

An Exciting Ocean Race.

A French War Vessel in Full Chase After a German Steamer.

Money, Stocks, Etc.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GOLD.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Gold was higher to-day, owing to the report of the capitulation of Strasbourg, as well as the firmer tone of the foreign financial markets, and weakness of foreign exchange. These considerations, however, were neutralized by the scarcity of gold. The drain into the Treasury for customs is now reduced to an amount so small as to be easily handled by the large holders, who exacted from borrowers the following rates for the use of gold until to-morrow: [illegible] of 1 per cent. There was a hope among buyers that the Secretary of the Treasury would sell a larger amount of gold to-day than the million advertised. There was no change, however, in the Treasury programme, [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—It is believed that the steamer Herrmann has been overtaken and captured by the French cruiser which was seen on Monday in hot pursuit.

THE FARRAGUT OBSEQUIES.

The Farragut Funeral Committee of the Board of Aldermen decided to-day, in answer to a letter from Mayor Shurtleff, of Boston, that delegates from other cities will be received and assigned to positions in the cortege. Preparations for the obsequies are proceeding satisfactorily, and the display will be more imposing than any since the Lincoln funeral procession passed through this city. The ceremonies will be conducted according to strict naval etiquette, and the remains will be borne from the landing, at Canal street, to the Harlem depot on the shoulders of sailors who formerly served under the Admiral. The Navy Department has issued orders for closing the Brooklyn Navy Yard on the day of the Farragut obsequies, and for the crews of United States vessels to take part in the ceremonies.

SUITS AGAINST THE ERIE ROAD.

A test case from the large number pending at Paterson, N. J., against the Erie Railroad Company for the recovery of overcharges and other demands on freight has been decided in favor of the company.

DENIAL.

Charles C. Leigh, anti-dram shop candidate for Lieutenant Governor, publishes a card this evening exonerating General Woodford from the charge that the French Cable Company paid him $5,000 for lobbying their charter through the Legislature of this State. Leigh says the lobby thought the whole affair quixotic, and that it would amount to nothing.

POLITICAL.

Republican Rally at Crestline, Ohio.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CRESTLINE, Sept. 28.—A large and intelligent audience, among whom were many ladies, assembled in Diamond Hall, in this place, this evening, to listen to the eloquent champion of the Republican cause, General William H. Gibson, who was introduced by A. Patterson, Esq. The General began his remarks by a reference to the canvass in the Ninth District, and claimed that the Republican candidate for Congress was sure of success, and as Ohio had been foremost in the battle of freedom in the late conflict, she would not behind in her old-time loyalty this fall. He showed that the Democratic party of to-day was not the patriotic party of our fathers, and that the spirit of '76 now animated the Republican ranks.

He was listened to with marked attention, and frequently interrupted by marked demonstrations of applause.

Warren County (Ill.) Republican Nominations.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONMOUTH, Sept. 28.—The Warren County Republican Convention convened here to-day. Everything passed off harmoniously. Captain John T. Morgan, of this city, and Samuel Sheldon, Esq., of Berwick, were nominated as candidates for the Legislature. J. S. Ferris, of Young America, was nominated for Sheriff, and Dr. E. R. McClay for Coroner. The ticket will undoubtedly be elected. Harding offered resolutions endorsing the course of General John A. Logan in Congress, which were unanimously adopted.

Bloomington Entitled to an Extra Representative.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 28.—The following gentlemen are talked of here for the nomination to the State Legislature to fill the vacancy caused by the new apportionment, which gives McLean County four, instead of three, Representatives, as heretofore: W. H. Somers, of Leroy; Scammon Rodman, of Oldtown; Gustave Lange and Colonel E. R. Roe, of Bloomington. All these are gentlemen well known and respected here.

The Political Muddle in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 28.—Senator Drake opened his canvass of the State with a speech at Hannibal, last night, in which he charged the bolting Republicans with a design to break up the party and give the State to the Democrats. In regard to disfranchisement, he said it was simply a question of leniency and expediency, and the Republican party had not plighted its faith upon it.

Vice President Colfax at Evansville, Ind.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 28.—The largest and best audience that has been in the Opera House for years, assembled to-night to hear Hon. Schuyler Colfax, who spoke two hours.

Virginia Politics.

RICHMOND, Sept. 28.—A. G. Green, Republican, was, to-day, elected State Senator from the Petersburg district by 370 majority over Colonel William Cameron, a Republican loss of nearly 200.

Funeral of Judge Grier.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 28.—The funeral of Judge Grier took place privately to-day.

Serious Smashup on the Erie Road.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The train on the Erie Road that left [illegible]

[illegible] employes, male and female, all of whom escaped with only slight bruises, except Mr. Whitbeck, director of the circus, who was instantly killed. Whitbeck had but a moment before stepped to the platform. Had he remained inside the car he would probably have shared the safety of the others. All the other cars of the circus train, except those containing the horses, were demolished or thrown from the track. The band wagon was utterly destroyed. The locomotive of the express train was driven into the cars of the circus train, and they were set on fire. The damage to the express train was slight, and no passengers were injured, though the engineer and fireman were badly hurt.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

UNEXPENDED BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Mr. Dawes has been in town to-day, and had a conversation with several Cabinet and Bureau officers in regard to the working of the law concerning unexpended balances. The general testimony is that, while it is causing considerable embarrassment, which must continue till Congress meets, it will compel all departments to change their methods of keeping books, so that there will be no overlapping or running forward of appropriations from year to year, and the money expended each year be in exact accordance with the appropriations made. With the close of this fiscal year the first full balance for two years will be struck in all of the departments. [illegible]

[illegible]

ILLINOIS.

Population of Chicago—Election Writs Issued.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 28.—Cook County has not only more Representatives to the next General Assembly than was expected, but Chicago has more than she has heretofore had credit for. The official census, as shown by the returns filed by United States Marshal Campbell with the Secretary of State, give the city of Chicago [illegible], being 2,000 more than heretofore published in Chicago papers. The total population of the State, and upon which the apportionment was made, is [illegible]. Ten thousand two hundred copies of the Governor's proclamation, apportioning the State, have been printed, and one hundred copies of the same will be mailed to each County Clerk in the State to-morrow, to be distributed by them. This is done in accordance with instructions to the Secretary of State, in Section 13 of the Schedule of the constitution. Under the provisions of Section 17 of the Schedule, writs of election were to-day issued to the several Sheriffs in the State, for the election of all the officers the time of whose election is fixed by the constitution or Schedule.

Articles of incorporation of the J. W. Street Palace Stock Car Company, of Chicago, with a capital stock of [illegible], were filed with the Secretary of State to-day. From the amount of the capital stock of this company it, doubtless, intends to engage in an extensive business in Cook County, as its operations are confined to that county.

A welcome rain storm visited this portion of the State this morning.

OHIO.

Continuation of the Trial of Robinson for the Murder of Mrs. Lunsford at Mansfield.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MANSFIELD, O., Sept. 28.—Some dozen witnesses were examined, to-day, in the Lunsford murder case. But very little was elicited not already known from the testimony before the Coroner's jury. In the hands of the counsel, the negro family residing in the room next to the room in which the murder was committed, were made to contradict themselves in some particulars, and their testimony may be damaged thereby. Abram Newson, the colored man who slept in the chamber adjoining the murdered woman's, is now on the stand, and will be put through a rigid cross-examination. It is the general impression that the colored family know more about the affair than they are willing to tell. It turns out that the screams heard by the night watchman of Aultman's shop were those of Mrs. Charity Harris, who, having heard the groans in Mrs. Lunsford's room, went to the door and screamed for help. The interest increases as the trial proceeds, the Court House being filled to its utmost capacity from morning till night. While Robinson is fully alive to every point in the testimony, he seems perfectly self-possessed and calm. His confidence in his acquittal has never been shaken in the least, so far as appearances indicate.

IOWA.

Census Returns—Population of the State About 1,160,000—An Increase of 100 per cent.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Sept. 28.—The census returns of this State are now all in but sixteen counties. Calculating these absent counties by last year's State census, the total of the State foots up 1,160,000. The gains since March, in the sixteen counties, will increase this total eighteen or twenty thousand, which will make the total of the new census about 1,180,000. In 1860 the State had but 674,948; so that the increase is nearly 100 per cent. The empire county is Scott—38,599. Dubuque comes next—37,798. Lee is third—37,366. The largest increase made by any one county was by Polk, which has gained in the ten years 16,790. The counties making the next greatest increase are Benton, Blackhawk, and Clinton.

THE WEST.

The Recent Outrages Committed by Troops at Salt Lake.

SALT LAKE, Sept. 28.—Several important affidavits were taken yesterday, at Provo, in relation to the recent outrages by soldiers. General De Trobriand, from Camp Douglas, assisted in the examination of witnesses. Governor Shaffer publishes a copy of a letter to General De Trobriand, in the *News*, blaming him for delay in investigating, and that no official report has been made public by the officers in command. He finishes by saying: "If the United States soldiers cannot fulfil the high object they are sent here for, it is far better for the credit of the nation and the American armies that we be let alone to ourselves."

A Huge Bar of Gold.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 28.—The First National Bank of Denver has to-day on exhibition the largest bar of gold ever run at one time in the world. It measures 13½ inches in length, 6½ inches in width, and 4½ inches high. It weighs [illegible] ounces; fineness of gold, [illegible]; silver, [illegible]; value, [illegible]. It will be exhibited at the Colorado fair, afterwards exhibited at St. Louis, and then sent to the Fourth National Bank of New York.

MISSOURI.

Extensive Building Project in St. Louis—Population of the City.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 28.—The project of erecting an immense building to cover three blocks on Washington avenue, from Fifth to Eighth streets, and to include a merchants' exchange, grand hotel and union railroad depot, has taken definite shape, and will be carried out. Complete plans were submitted to the Executive Committee of the Bridge Company to-day, and approved by the committee, [illegible]

[illegible]

FAIRS.

Third Day of the Illinois State Fair.

Premiums Awarded—Agricultural Implements—Textile Fabrics.

Wisconsin State Fair.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Sept. 28.—Wednesday has been a splendid day for water-proofs. At daylight a drenching rain opened upon us. The sun had not much show, neither had the thousands of recent visitors who took the incoming trains before the rain clouds appeared. For a few moments at midday the sun peeped forth, and the visitors' hopes brightened, but were quickly washed away again. Yesterday the dust blinded and covered us; today mud, soft and yielding, stuck to us. To-morrow we hope for less of both. Despite the continuous showers, thousands of people plunged over the grounds, the women with bedraggled skirts, and the men with wilted coats and soaking boots. [illegible]

[illegible]

The Wisconsin State Fair.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 28.—The second day of the State Fair opened as gloriously as the first. A few floating clouds dimmed the horizon, but soon disappeared, and the sun shone out bright and warm. Thousands of pedestrians swarmed the thoroughfares at an early hour, having arrived by the early train, and were taking a look around the city previous to going to the fair grounds. At 8 a. m. the exodus commenced, and every vehicle, from a barouche to a groceryman's cart, was brought into requisition, besides the regular street cars and the special trains of the Milwaukee & St. Paul road. Spring street, for once, had much the appearance of Broadway, by drawing a little on the imagination, or the streets of Chicago, on a Saturday afternoon. To-day may be considered, in fact, the first day of the exhibition, for exhibitors had scarcely got their wares in position yesterday afternoon.

[illegible]

Allen County Fair at Lima, Ohio.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIMA, Sept. 28.—To-day is the second day of the Allen County Fair, [illegible]

[illegible]

The Carnage of the War—An Interesting Summary.

[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

Simpson, Norwell & Co.

HAVE REMOVED

TO THEIR NEW STORE,

79 & 81 STATE-ST.,

And will open THIS THURSDAY MORNING, Sept. 29, at 10 a. m., with an elegant New and Choice Stock, to which they invite special attention.

SIMPSON, NORWELL & CO.,

79 & 81 State-st.

CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

For the Week Ending Sept. 28.

[illegible]

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic.

[illegible]

I. O. O. F.

I. O. of O. F.

[illegible] UNION LODGE [illegible] J. M. FORD, Secretary.

DRESS GOODS.

NEW FALL DRESS GOODS.

SIMPSON, NORWELL & CO.

Will open THIS, THURSDAY MORNING, Sept. 29, at 10 a. m., in their NEW STORE,

79 & 81 STATE-ST.,

A Choice and Elegant Assortment of PLAIN and FANCY FOREIGN

DRESS GOODS.

SIMPSON, NORWELL & CO.,

79 & 81 STATE-ST.

DRY GOODS.

CONTINUATION

OF THE

CLOSING SALE

OF

IRVINE & CO.,

19 Lake-st.

Everything sold at or under cost, WITHOUT RESERVE. Orders from our customers will be filled from our own stock, as far as we are able, at COST PRICES; balance transferred to other houses.

IRVINE & CO.

SHIP BUILDING.

THE UNION DRY-DOCK CO.,

Having purchased the extensive

SHIPYARD AND DRY-DOCKS

In this city, formerly owned by MASON & BIDWELL, are prepared to

Build, Dock, and Repair

[illegible]

VINCENT BIDWELL, Superintendent.

FURNITURE.

FASHIONABLE FURNITURE,

WM. W. STRONG,

203 Randolph-st.

STOVES AND FURNACES.

MAGEE COOKING STOVES.

FOR SALE AT RETAIL BY

H. BICKFORD, 134 West Lake-st.

W. A. MARTIN, 210 West Lake-st.

BOAL, ANDREWS & COOK,

98 & 100 Michigan-av.,

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR THE WEST.

LINENS.

SIMPSON, NORWELL & CO.

Invite special attention to their large and well-selected stock of

LINENS,

LINEN SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS and TOWELS.

Also, DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS, consisting of Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, in all the choice brands and widths, which they will open THIS, THURSDAY MORNING, at 10 a. m., at their NEW STORE,

79 & 81 STATE-ST.,

Between Randolph and Washington.

HOTELS.

CITY HOTEL,

Corner Lake and State-sts.

FARE REDUCED TO

$2.00 PER DAY.

MICHIGAN-AV. HOTEL,

Cor. Michigan-av. and Congress-st.

NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

J. F. PIERSON & CO.

REAL ESTATE.

KANSAS FARMS.

Neosho Valley Lands.

1,200,000 Acres of the Richest Farm Lands in the World.

[illegible]

OCEAN STEAMERS.

ANCHOR LINE.

[illegible]

COMPTROLLER'S SALE.

SALE OF RAILROADS.

[illegible]

POPLINS.

Irish Poplins.

SIMPSON, NORWELL & CO.

Will open THIS, THURSDAY MORNING, Sept. 29, at 10 a. m., at their NEW STORE,

79 & 81 State-st.,

Their Fall Importation of

IRISH POPLINS

In all the choice shades.

BANKING NOTICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

[illegible]

HILAND R. HULBURD, Comptroller of the Currency.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

This is to certify that the undersigned have formed a limited Partnership, pursuant to provisions of the statutes of Illinois.

1. That the name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is

BITTINGER & BRO.

2. That the general nature of the business to be transacted is FRUITS, FANCY and GENERAL GROCERIES, importing and jobbing at wholesale.

3. That the names of all the general and special partners constituting said partnership are as follows: George W. Bittinger and Charles L. Bittinger, who are the general partners, and Nathan Eisendrath, who is the special partner; and that all of said partners reside in the City of Chicago, in the county of Cook, and State of Illinois.

4. That the said Nathan Eisendrath has contributed the sum of [illegible] dollars as capital to the common stock of said partnership.

5. That the said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of September, 1870, and will terminate on the 1st day of January, 1874.

Dated at Chicago this [illegible] day of August, 1870.

GEORGE W. BITTINGER,
CHARLES L. BITTINGER,
NATHAN EISENDRATH.

FINANCIAL.

Commercial & Real Estate Paper

DISCOUNTED ON LIBERAL TERMS, BY

LOUIS SAPIEHA.

ADVANCES MADE ON WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS.

148 Washington-st., corner of LaSalle.

MONEY TO LOAN

For building purposes on lots at

RIVERSIDE.

Apply to the

RIVERSIDE IMPROVEMENT CO.,

73 Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN

[illegible]

$12,000 TO LOAN

IN SUMS OF $1,000 AND UPWARDS, ON CHICAGO PROPERTY.

ENOS AYRES, No. 7, 99 Clark-st.

$2,000

[illegible]

$200,000 to Loan

On Inside Real Estate.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

FOR HALF PRICE.

A LOT OF

Lumber & Timber,

[illegible]

69 Carroll-st., near Desplaines.

[illegible]

HONEY.

Headquarters for the West, C. O. PERRINE & Co., 160 Dearborn-st.

FRUIT.

[illegible]

BUTTER.

[illegible]

PRINT AND WRAPPING PAPER.

LAFLIN, BUTLER & CO.

[illegible]

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

Coarse and Fine

PAPER,

AND PAPER MAKERS' STOCK,

19 & 27 Market-st.

RAG DEPARTMENT,

Nos. 227 & 229 South Water-st.

[illegible]

10 tons Dry Goods Wrapping.

20 tons Grocers'.

10 tons Express.

40 tons Straw Boards.

50 cases Jessup & Laflin's Ledger Papers.

50 cases L. L. Brown's Ledger Papers.

50 cases Owens' Flat and Ruled Papers.

50 cases Holyoke and Hadley Falls Flat Papers.

100 cases Envelopes, of different varieties.

[illegible]

SILKS.

SIMPSON, NORWELL & CO.

Will open THIS, THURSDAY MORNING, at 10 a. m., at their NEW STORE,

79 & 81 STATE-ST.,

A CHOICE SELECTION OF

PLAIN AND FANCY

SILKS,

Which we will offer at extremely low prices.

SIMPSON, NORWELL & CO.,

79 & 81 STATE-ST.,

Between Randolph and Washington-sts.

LAND SALE.

SALE

OF

Swamp Lands

ON MONDAY,

The 3d Day of October, 1870.

[illegible]

CHARLES [illegible], Drainage Commissioner.

PICTURES.

REMOVAL.

Sale of Engravings, Chromos, &c.

[illegible]

LIQUORS.

M. O. HULBURD & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

CALIFORNIA WINES & BRANDY,

AND KENTUCKY WHISKIES,

[illegible]

WANTED.

Partner Wanted.

[illegible]

The Chicago Tribune.

Terms of Subscription.

[illegible]

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1870.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Representative in Congress for the State at Large, General JOHN A. LOGAN.

State Treasurer, ERASTUS N. BATES.

Superintendent of Public Instruction, NEWTON BATEMAN.

Commissioners of the Penitentiary, ELMER WASHBURN and CASPAR BUTZ.

THE LEGISLATURE.

This county is to elect twenty-two Representatives and three Senators to the next General Assembly—one Senator holding over. This increased number of delegates has its dangers as well as its advantages, and these dangers are already assuming a most threatening form. Who shall we send to Springfield? We have lawyers, ex-Judges, merchants, mechanics, and men in every walk of industry, who are competent, and who would perform the duty intelligently and creditably. The new constitution is to be put in operation by a system of general laws, and to frame these laws properly will require a better order of talent, intelligence, and integrity than has, as a general thing, been found in our legislative halls for years. Shall we have this ability and integrity or shall we be represented by incompetency and the hired agents of private interests? We regret to hear that combinations are already forming for the nomination of men as candidates for the Legislature who, if elected, would bring the Legislature to the level of our Common Council and Board of Supervisors. There is a plan to apportion these Representatives, one to each ward, and to take whichever loafer or bummer each ward delegation may be packed to select. It is time to say to these individuals now, that a nomination *is not, and will not be, equivalent to an election*. The nomination of candidates unfit to be elected will not only be equivalent to the defeat of such candidates, but, if their number be large, will be equivalent to the defeat of the whole ticket. We may as well state now, as we certainly will when they are nominated, that such a class of men *cannot* be elected. The people will not vote for them, and, in refusing to do so, will show their good sense. If the Republican party cannot find competent and respectable men enough to nominate for the Legislature, then the Republican party will virtually abandon the contest, as it ought to do. The men who foist themselves upon the nominating convention must elect themselves. Republican voters will not be coerced or driven to vote for persons to go to the Legislature who are incompetent for that trust; and, as a matter of party policy, it is better to defeat such candidates than to elect them.

This county is largely Republican, and sufficient Republicans will go to the polls to elect their ticket if they are satisfied with the nominees, but not otherwise. Good men can easily be elected; but seedy fellows, dead-beats, professional lobbyists, tricksters, persons having axes to grind, and chaps who bum round town and live by their wits, had better keep off the legislative ticket. They cannot be elected this time. Candidates may, therefore, make up their minds to the fact that this county will send respectable, honest Republicans to the Legislature, or elect the Democratic ticket. Nominating conventions and ward meetings must govern themselves accordingly.

SURRENDER OF STRASBOURG.

The desperate defence of Strasbourg by a General of German name and blood, commanding a garrison gathered essentially from the two German provinces of France, illustrates, with increased brilliancy, those same qualities of tenacity and courage which, under King William and his able commanders, have carried the standards of Germany, in a few weeks, from the Rhine to Paris. It is fifty days since the siege began. During that time the people of Strasbourg [illegible] in a degree that [illegible] even their captors, as they marched into the city on its surrender. Wholly cut off from supplies, reinforcements, commands, or even news, they bravely bore their peril and suffering, when the very heavens rained burning shot, and their noblest buildings, including the wonderful Cathedral, were riddled by the ponderous and death-dealing missiles. The siege, in some respects, has been not unlike that of Vicksburg, except that Vicksburg could never be wholly cut off from supplies, and a relieving army half as large as his own was hovering on General Grant's rear during most of the siege. The garrison of Strasbourg, including regulars and National Guard, numbered about 20,000 men, while the besieging force was 50,000 strong. At the siege of Vicksburg by Grant, the garrison was about 35,000 men, while the besieging army numbered 75,000, of whom nearly one-half were required to watch the movements of the relieving forces under General Johnston, which numbered 15,000. The siege of Vicksburg lasted forty-six days, but, owing to the difficulty of effecting a perfect isolation, the suffering involved bore no comparison to that at Strasbourg. The French nation may well feel proud of this defence, which, all things considered, is the most brilliant action yet performed on the French side in the present war. Their pride will be tempered, however, by the consideration that Strasbourg was in great part defended, as well as besieged, by Germans.

THE CASE IN MISSOURI.

The condition of parties in Missouri is a pitiable mixture of good and evil, right and wrong. The constitution prohibits, by the most rigid oaths, any person who, however indirectly, took part in the rebellion from voting. A large part of the Republican party, led by Carl Schurz and B. Gratz Brown, favored the repeal of this disfranchisement, and the Legislature submitted an amendment to the constitution, to be voted on this fall, striking it from the constitution. When the Republican Convention met, the Brown party prepared a resolution in favor of the repealing amendment. This the extreme Radicals voted down. The convention then separated, one party nominating Brown for Governor, and the other nominating Governor McClurg. The Democrats have no candidate. The popular tide set in favor of Brown and liberality; whereupon Governor McClurg issued a proclamation instructing the Registers to [illegible] the names of all citizens offering to vote, thus virtually by proclamation setting aside the constitution. He has outbid Brown for the rebel vote. He expects the Democrats, in return, to vote for him. His *coup d'etat* is considered so gross a one, that many insist that Brown has no longer an excuse for running. But Brown continues in the field, and both wings of the party are nominating opposing candidates for Congress and Legislature, and for local offices. For all these offices the Democrats have candidates, and one result of the Governor's proclamation will be to enable the ex-rebels to elect a Democratic Legislature, and several Democratic Congressmen. [illegible]

as well as the Democratic candidate for Delegate, announced themselves in favor of admission, and were understood by the people, and were warmly applauded.

Denver may be said to be unanimous for it. At the supper lately given to the excursion party, when Postmaster General Creswell alluded to the early admission into the Union, the cheers were vociferous, and a considerable part of the heavy majority given to Mr. Chaffee, as Delegate to Congress, grew out of the belief that he would accomplish the admission of the Territory as a State. But the admission will turn on population. If the census shows that Colorado has at least half a ratio of population for a member of Congress she has a fair chance of getting in. Suppose the ratio shall be 150,000 for a member—has Colorado 75,000 inhabitants? If not, the door will be difficult to open.

ITALY AND ROME.

The Italian occupation of Rome is complete and, outside of the office-holders, there is probably no grief, even in Rome, at the event. A correspondent of a New York paper states that the Pope is treated with the utmost respect, and that, "He is now, probably, satisfied that the change is better for the interests of the Papacy and Catholicity." This is undoubtedly true. The Papal Government had become very weak. The taxes were enormous, and were squandered upon a lazy, idle set of princely beggars, the remnants of the old, decayed nobility, and on a perfectly useless army. In early days, this nobility were champions of the Church, and, for several generations past, their descendants have been pensioners upon the Church. It is this last class which is hated by the people, and which will alone suffer by the change. The Papal territory has been so curtailed by the Italian annexations, that, even with exorbitant taxes, the Church has had to depend upon the contributions of people in other lands to pay its pension list. A large majority of Italy is strongly Roman Catholic, and no Italian Government could be maintained which would interfere with the Pope as spiritual head of the Church. But all Italy looks to Rome as its natural political capital. To make the Pope political sovereign of Italy, is out of the question, and, as his temporal rule in Rome was inconsistent with that of the union of all Italy, with Rome as its capital, the Italian people have waited for this grand event—the bloodless removal of the capital to Rome, and the union of all Italy under one political ruler. The result has been accomplished, and the effect upon Rome will be a revival of the glory and grandeur of the once great metropolis. The government of the city has been ecclesiastic. It has been exclusive. It has been a struggle to reduce Rome to the condition of a convent, governed exclusively by priests and religious orders. The attempt has never been successful, and, consequently, Rome has decayed as a city, and the Church has suffered severely in public estimation by its failure to maintain religious order and decorum. It has been the seat of profound learning and of the lowest vices; it has been the scene of pageantry and piety, and of filth and squalor; it has displayed its princely palaces, with their doorways occupied by licensed beggars. In no part of the world is there such a number of magnificent temples of religion, and yet the father of the faithful was guarded by hireling bayonets, and lived in constant danger of assassination. The history of Rome, during the last century, has demonstrated the total incompatibility of a union of the temporal and spiritual powers, and the necessity for the separation of the two. The making of Rome the political capital of 27,000,000 of Italians, and the spiritual centre of the Roman Catholic people of the world, will be the turning point in its decline. The Church, relieved of political rule, will cease to be an object of political jealousy and hatred. It will unite in its support the affections of its members. Rome will become one of the grandest cities of modern Europe. Its government will be modernized, its municipal laws be made to conform to the modern ideas of international intercourse. Rome will be as free as Florence, or Paris, or Vienna, or Berlin, or London; strangers will be as free to come and go, and to purchase what they need and to attend such churches as they please, or not attend at any, as they are in any other part of the world. Rome, with all its historic monuments, ancient and modern, will have a new interest. There will be no less religious professions than now, but there will be toleration of conscience, freedom of opinion, trade and commerce, more hotels and better ones, more [illegible] more money, more theatres and opera, more paintings and sculpture, more manufactures and industry of all kind. There will be no fewer churches than now, but more people to fill them, and more real believers. There will be fewer beggars in the streets, because more employment to give them a living. The city will be renovated, the streets cleaned and sewered, and the city rid of its pestiferous holes and haunts. In short, Rome, in twenty years, will become a second Paris, under the joint attraction of being the capital of a flourishing empire, and the centre of the Catholic Church. The various colleges which are languishing in Rome, dependent upon charity for their support, will, under the new dispensation, revive and resume their ancient glory. The vast landed property of the Church will be utilized, and, instead of being a dead and sunken capital, will be made productive by passing into the hands of secular owners.

WILL NAPOLEON RETURN?

A rumor is circulating in well-informed circles in Berlin, London, and St. Petersburg that Napoleon III. has revoked the renunciation which he issued on the surrender of Sedan, of the decree creating the Empress Regent of France. This would restore the Empress, and resume imperial order in France, provided the French army and people would sustain it. Napoleon evidently assumes that the miseries which the French are enduring, though caused by his own previous misgovernment, will disgust them with a republic and restore their devotion to imperialism. His views are favored by the failure of the revolutionary leaders to convoke the Constituent Assembly, or submit their action to popular suffrage. As resistance becomes more hopeless, the growing peace party must demand a valid government of some kind, having full treaty-making powers. The Paris "Committee of National Defence" is not claimed to be such by Favre, Trochu, or Thiers, nor admitted to be such by Bazaine, who even demands instructions from the Regency. While Bismarck declares that he will do nothing to restore Napoleon, yet the drift and logic of events tend silently toward his restoration. With whom else can Germany treat? The Committee for the Defence of Paris ends with the siege of Paris. While the siege lasts, it can have a merely nominal power in the rural districts, or in other cities. In revoking their call for a Constituent Assembly, the revolutionists virtually gave up the effort to form a national government, and sank into a mere provisional exigency. Their present attitude, as "the Committee for the Defence of Paris," does not even conflict with the peaceful return of the Bonaparte dynasty.

The German armies involuntarily aid the result, even in saying that they will do nothing to aid it. It needs no other aid than that the republic shall be first ignored, and then crushed, while the French people are left free to adopt the only alternative, the empire.

The Empress Eugenie still retains with all classes her ancient popularity. While exposed to countless difficulties and dangers, she has avoided equally arrogance on the one hand, and cowardice on the other. She has been as brave as a woman ought, and as modest as would become a sovereign. She swayed her power gracefully, and resigned it without impairing her right to resume it. If the Regency could be shown to be peaceful, France would demand the Regency. Doubtless the Committee of Defence would yield as gracefully to her resumption as she to their assumption of power.

The return of Eugenie would not imply [illegible]

pend on finding or creating a government which Germany will acknowledge as legitimate, and which will cede Alsace back to the Germans.

THE ATTITUDE OF RUSSIA.

The development of the new German Empire is watched with grave apprehension and alarm by Russia. While the press of St. Petersburg and Moscow [illegible] the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine, they admit that no department of the Russian army is now in condition to defy the marvellous power of Germany. The government organs have, of late, ceased to discuss the possibility of any rupture with Prussia, and whatever movement may be made toward Constantinople will rest upon Prussia's consent and non-interference. A [illegible] correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* [illegible] Russia [illegible] the yearnings of Germany toward her German Baltic provinces, and the advance of Germany to the Vistula. The route for a Prussian advance in this direction is open, and the efforts of the Czar to Russianize this portion of his population have only strengthened their adhesion to the German language, blood, and customs. The Czar's imperial policy represents the "pan-Slavonic" movement for bringing his entire people to the Russian language, the Greek Church, and pure Czarism. This policy is most unwelcome to the German Protestants of the District of Livonia, including Esthland and Courland, and centering around the Russian University of Dorpat. Prussia would find it much easier to extend her Eastern boundaries so as to include the German Russians on the Baltic, than the Czar will find it to change their Protestant religion, German language, and independent local customs. In fact, the perfect union of the German nation would take a slice of territory from Russia only less important than that required from France and Austria. In view of the recently developed power of Prussia, her lately overtowering Cossack ally becomes dwarfed, and is painfully conscious that a war with Germany at present would carry humiliation to St. Petersburg as suddenly and remorselessly as it has to Paris. Russia must reorganize her armies, make every man a soldier, provide them with the best needle-guns, melt up her smooth-bore, muzzle-loading cannon, cast a few thousand rifled, breech-loading, steel canon; and, in short, imitate Prussia, if she would be independent of her.

The Chicago *Times* revives, for campaign purposes, the charges relative to the accounts of Hon. Newton Bateman, State Superintendent of Schools, in which it alleges that, in the administration of the school moneys, over a million dollars per year of the funds raised by taxes each year are not accounted for. The *Times* well knows that Mr. Bateman's duty to account is fulfilled when he has accounted for all the school funds which, by the laws of the State, are required to come into his hands; that he has done so, as fully appears from his letter published last spring, at the time this mare's nest was discovered; and that the moneys which are authorized to be raised and expended by local fiscal officers without passing through the hands of the State Superintendent, are "not accounted for," in the same manner as the sinking fund at Washington, or the proceeds of the last French loan, are not accounted for in Mr. Bateman's report. Will the *Times* publish, along with its innuendoes, Mr. Bateman's explanation? But we hardly look for it. After slandering an officer, that print is not in the habit of publishing refutations or exposures of untruth, but prefers to let the false accusation stand uncorrected. Perhaps, in this instance, it may vary the rule, and let its readers see Mr. Bateman's explanation and refutation. We shall see.

Congress has passed a law, for the benefit of New York city, authorizing the Federal Courts to enforce the purity of all elections in which members of Congress or Presidential Electors are voted for. The New York *World* has, heretofore, opposed the law as unconstitutional, on the ground that voting is exclusively a State franchise, with which Congress has no power to interfere. Now, however, when it is proposed to run the Republican State campaign on the single issue of purity at the polls, against the corruptions of Tammany, the *World* pleads that "the question of fraudulent voting in New York city (supposing the charge to be well founded), is taken quite out of the province of State politics by the recent Federal legislation relating to that subject." Thus it appears that fraudulent voting, supposing the charge to be well founded, cannot be punished by the Federal Courts, because it belongs to the State Courts, and that it cannot be touched by the State Courts because Congress has taken it out of their hands. How immaculate, in the Democratic conception, is fraudulent voting, "always supposing," as the *World* does, "that the charge is well founded."

It is not with feelings of unalloyed pleasure that we announce the amendment to the Governor's proclamation, whereby Cook County is accorded seven more Representatives than were first assigned to it. The disappointment and chagrin of the Chicago *Times*, Springfield *Register* and *Journal*, and the Democratic press generally, modify our felicity and enlist our sympathies for their grief. To clip Republican Cook County of one-third of her rightful representation was a matter calculated to delight all copperdom and to afford gratification and delight to certain Republican cliques ramifying from Springfield, and it is a great pity to spoil their anticipated enjoyment. The most we can do under the circumstances, is to tender them our sincere condolence, and trust they will take a philosophical view of their great disappointment.

It is reported that Colonel Hammond, Superintendent of the Union Pacific Railway, has felt constrained to tender his office to the Board of Directors, and that it has been accepted. It is further reported that the Superintendency has been offered to H. B. Phillips, Esq., late of the Michigan Southern Road, and that he has taken the same into consideration. Colonel Hammond has held that responsible post only about fourteen months.

Henceforth Rome, especially in the winter season, will become the rival of Paris for tourists and pleasure-seekers, for music, art, fashions, and all that has made Paris the most cosmopolitan capital of the world.

A High-Tariffite Converted.

The Republican editor of the Carbondale *New Era* has been visiting the Dominion lately, and what he saw produced quite a change in his opinion on the tariff question—converting him from a high-tariffite to a tariff reformer. He says:

> "While speaking of prices, I found that I could save from 25 to 40 per cent in printing material, if it were not for the tariff. Type and machinery seem to become much more valuable when they are just across the line. Now, I have always been a protective tariff man, but my experience during the past few days has knocked the scales from my eyes. I am not so much protective tariff as I was. Another thing disgusted me. Going into Canada, our baggage was not molested. Canadians evidently do not fear us, and seem to have little inclination to annoy us. Not so on coming into the United States. Every trunk, every satchel was examined. [illegible]"

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

The fourth annual reunion of the Thirty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteers will be held at Aurora, October 5. Major-General John A. Logan will address the soldiers in the afternoon, and speak upon the political questions of the day in the evening.

[illegible]

rand. The parties finally came to blows, and during the melee Hardway stabbed his opponent seven times, inflicting, it is supposed, mortal wounds.

IOWA.

A suspected murderer was tried in [illegible] County, [illegible]

WISCONSIN.

[illegible]

INDIANA.

Hendricks County has a happy wedded couple weighing just 1,000 pounds.

—The female school-teachers of Crawford County have pledged themselves not to wear corsets.

[illegible]

KANSAS.

[illegible]

MISSOURI.

[illegible]

THE TERRITORIES.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

New York has an Academy of Tonsorial Art, where barbers are educated.

[illegible]

—A letter written to an English newspaper by a prominent Canadian, predicts that Canada will be independent, or annexed to the United States, within the next six years.

[illegible]

—The Paris newspapers now coming to this country are considerably reduced in size, on account of the scarcity of paper there.

—The New York *Evening Post* says that, fifteen years ago, there was a German plasterer in Troy, New York, working at his trade, and receiving $2.00 a day. Like many other ambitious young men, he removed to New York city, and has since worked at his trade there with such success that he is said to possess a fortune of [illegible].

[illegible]

—A correspondent near Metz writes: "An old woman was seen by a Prussian 'Doppelposten,' or double sentry, of the Thirty-third Regiment, engaged in an orchard picking up sticks. Suddenly the old woman takes refuge behind a tree, disengages a carbine from her petticoats, and taking aim at the nearest Prussian sentry, shoots and wounds him severely. The action, however, had not been so quick but that his comrade saw it, and raising his rifle to his shoulder, he fired at and killed the supposed woman. He had just time to advance and discover a French tirailleur so disguised, when an advance of the French compelled him to retire, taking his wounded comrade with him. A proclamation of General von Goben, posted in Ars this evening, informs the French inhabitants that any of them found with arms, either in their dwellings or upon their persons, whether they belong to the Garde Mobile or the Garde Nationale, will be taken out and shot upon the spot.

—The North China farmers are rejoicing exceedingly at what they suppose to be the beneficial meteorological effects of the murder of the Roman Catholic priests and nuns at Tien-Tsin. The spring and early summer, as with us, were marked by a long and continuous drought, notwithstanding that the Emperor had, on several occasions, prayed in state for rain. This misfortune—and the natives say that since the signing of the treaties there has been a constant recurrence of similar droughts—was very generally put down to the presence of foreigners among them, and notably to the spires of the Roman Catholic Church at Pekin, which towered above the Imperial palace, and, by so doing, are believed to have destroyed the geomantic influences of the neighborhood. The expression of these beliefs had been common among the people for some months, and, in their eyes, received confirmation when, on the day after the massacre, the heavens became "black with clouds and wind, and there was a great rain."

—The following table gives the cities and towns in Massachusetts which have a population of 5,000 and upward, according to the recent census, and a valuation of their property is given as it stood May 1, 1860, since which time some of them have made a gain:

	Population.	Valuation.
Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Worcester	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lowell	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cambridge	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lawrence	[illegible]	[illegible]
Charlestown	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lynn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fall River	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salem	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Bedford	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chelsea	[illegible]	[illegible]
Taunton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gloucester	[illegible]	[illegible]
Somerville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Haverhill	[illegible]	[illegible]
Newton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Newburyport	[illegible]	[illegible]
Adams	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fitchburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsfield	[illegible]	[illegible]
Holyoke	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northampton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milford	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicopee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waltham	[illegible]	[illegible]
Weymouth	[illegible]	[illegible]

PERSONAL.

Donald Dinnie, the Scotch athlete, sailed for home in Saturday's steamer.

—John Van Emburgh, aged 103, died last Thursday, at Harrison, N. J. He had been married five times.

—Joseph Emerson Davis, oldest brother of Jefferson Davis, died recently, at his residence in Vicksburg, in the 87th year of his age.

[illegible]

—Woodhull & Claflin have paid [illegible] for a house in Thirty-eighth street, New York, [illegible]

—At the siege of Strasbourg, M. Camille St. Marie, a Captain of artillery, was upon observation duty, posted on the platform of the Strasbourg cathedral, when he saw a shell fall upon the roof of his own house, and, passing from garret to cellar, then explode. [illegible]

[illegible]

—General Louis Mieroslawski, who has just offered his services to the French Provisional Government, [illegible]

The Governor and the Constitution.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

After a careful reading of the speech of Governor Palmer, at Springfield, on Monday, in the conference with the committee from this city, while it is, of course, to be conceded that he acted in accordance with his conscientious convictions of what the letter of the law requires of him in making the legislative apportionment for Chicago, it still seems to me that he committed a serious mistake, for which he can find no warrant in the constitution itself. That mistake, as I conceive, had its origin simply in this, that he misunderstood the action of the Constitutional Convention, and assumed certain things to be a part of the constitution which do not belong to it. [illegible]

namely: "Immediately after the adoption of this constitution, the Governor and Secretary of State shall proceed to ascertain and fix the apportionment of the State for members of the first House of Representatives under this constitution." This gives the power; now, how is the power to be exercised? Thus: "The apportionment shall be based upon the Federal census of the year of our Lord 1870 of the State of Illinois, and shall be made strictly in accordance with the rules and principles announced in the article on the legislative department of this constitution." Now, "rules and principles" are one thing, but constitutional power is quite another thing. [illegible]

G.

—Mr. F. A. Tritle, the Republican candidate for Governor of Nevada, is a young man, a Pennsylvanian by birth, and a lawyer by profession. [illegible]

PARIS.

Its Social Components for the Siege.

Street Scenes During Bombardment—Socialists versus Shopkeepers.

Why Republics Fail in France.

"Protection" an Element of Anarchy.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 26.

I need make no apology for accompanying your telegraph news with some explanations of the besieged city of Paris. I have spent three years there; two amongst the poor people and the students, when I was also poor, another on the rich side of the river, when I was poorer for having more wants. Now let us try to understand the situation of Paris in a siege.

THE USE OF ITS WALLS.

Bonaparte, the First, and real, deplored that he had not fortified Paris when it fell so quickly in 1814. [illegible]

TOPOGRAPHICAL PARIS.

[illegible]

WHAT ARE THE REDS?

The American revolution did not begin, like the French, in the discussion of abstract rights, but was a question of broken charters, [illegible]

THE DOCTRINE OF PROTECTION FATAL TO THE REPUBLIC.

[illegible]

THE VICE AND CRIMINAL CLASS.

No city in the world has so many non-producers as Paris. [illegible]

GATH.

THE WAR IN EUROPE

Why De Wimpffen Surrendered—His Plan to Escape Countermanded by the Emperor.

[illegible]

How the News of Sedan was Received in Berlin.

Berlin (Sept. 5) Correspondence of the New York Evening Post.

Through the streets of Berlin pour immense masses of men and women, hither and thither. Bands of school children, are marching, with flags and mottoes. The machine shops are closed, and the workmen mustered with drums and flags. [illegible]

The Emperor Napoleon on His Defeat.

[illegible]

Sedan After the Battle.

[illegible]

Garibaldi to His Fellow-Countrymen.

[illegible]

The King of Prussia's Speech on the Battle Field.

[illegible]

The Discovery of Arms in Paris.

[illegible]

THE COURTS.

Miscellaneous Civil Business Yesterday.

Proceedings in the Criminal Court.

Supreme Court.

[illegible]

Circuit Court.

[illegible]

Superior Court.

[illegible]

Criminal Court.

[illegible]

HOTEL PERSONALS.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

A "BULL FIGHT."

Hideous "Sport" at Kansas City, Mo.

[illegible]

THE EMPRESS

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE CELEBRA

MURRAY

&

LANMAN'S

FLORIDA W

The most lasting

and refreshing of

for use on the

at the Toilet, and

For sale by all

Perfumers.

185

THE COURTS.

Miscellaneous Civil Business Yesterday.

Proceedings in the Criminal Court.

Supreme Court.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 28.—The Supreme Court, to-day, disposed of the following business: [illegible]

Circuit Court.

[illegible]

Superior Court.

A jury will be empanelled in this court on the coming in of the Judges at the October term. [illegible]

Criminal Court.

[illegible]

A VAGRANT CAUGHT.

Richard Hartnett was found by a policeman investigating the character of the entrance to Morris David's residence. He had in his possession keys, &c., implements of a burglar. He was convicted of vagrancy, and the jury sent him to the Penitentiary for one year.

[illegible]

Frank Wallace stole $32 from an engraver named Kelly, pleaded guilty, and was remanded.

—John Kern stole two cows, acknowledged his guilt, and was remanded.

HORSE STEALING.

James Murphy was tried under an indictment charging him with the larceny of a horse, the property of Henry Greenbaum. He was found guilty, with three years' imprisonment fixed as the penalty.

SAVED BY SICKNESS.

Frank Current stole a brass clock and silver watch. He is a sickly man. He said he was guilty. He was sent to the County Jail for thirty days.

The Police Courts.

SOUTH SIDE COURT.

R. C. Rockwell, a street broker, was arraigned before Justice Summerfield on the charge of forging a deed of twenty-five lots, located in this city. They were owned by James Allen and his wife, and had been disposed of by them some time ago. Rockwell, by some means, obtained a description of the lots, and disposed of them to Mr. Whitney, Lasalle street, forging the names of James Allen and wife to the deed. Upon hearing the testimony, the Justice committed the defendant for trial before the Criminal Court.

—Ludwick Lanick was held for trial on the charge of forging checks for various amounts, and of obtaining money under false pretenses.

—John Owens was sent to the Catholic Asylum on a charge of larceny.

—Andrew Palagrine was up on a charge of bigamy. The evidence not being complete, the case was continued for further examination till to-day.

NORTH SIDE COURT.

J. B. Ferguson, for the larceny of a coat from B. Sullivan, No. [illegible] Indiana street, was held in bail of $300 for trial.

—Thomas Culane, charged with picking a sailor's pocket of $10, was held over for further examination.

—John Annon, charged with breaking into the residence of J. Miller, No. [illegible] Superior street, and stealing some property, was held in $1,000 for further examination.

HOTEL PERSONALS.

SHERMAN HOUSE.

George McDougall, Montreal; James Huntington, England; George Atcheson, Chippewa Indian Agency; Colonel Charles W. Crocker, San Francisco *Mercury Call*; A. G. Hervey, Canada; Henry Knox, England; T. M. Perot and wife, Philadelphia; Dr. M. Woodman, Mosbery; Dr. C. D. Thompson, Oil City; H. W. Putnam and wife, Nevada, are at the Sherman House.

TREMONT HOUSE.

B. W. Cooper, England; Colonel D. C. Houston, United States Engineers; Colonel A. B. Farr, Lowell, Mass.; W. H. Panlarche, Southern Pacific Railroad; Dr. J. V. D. Middleton, Washington; S. W. Gwinner, Philadelphia; J. Easton and party of twenty, Nantucket, Mass.; Hon. H. G. Reynolds, Grand Master F. and A. M., Illinois; L. M. Cole, Baltimore; Hon. J. I. Blair, New Jersey; J. B. Haines and family, Buffalo; A. Brownson, Fort Garry; Dr. E. Foger, A. H. Sheldon and family, New Orleans; Captain John Hessinger and family, St. Louis, are at the Tremont House.

BRIGGS HOUSE.

Hon. J. H. Rogers, Sycamore; P. H. West, Gloucester, England; W. A. Simpson, Boston; Rev. W. C. Stains, Salt Lake City; Judge John C. Polley, De Witt, Iowa; General J. K. Hamilton, Fond du Lac; Charles H. Clark, Boston; Colonel James Watson, Pittsburgh; D. K. Belding, Erie Railway, are at the Briggs House.

ST. JAMES.

[illegible] U. S. M.; D. M. Davis and wife, St. Paul; S. M. Martin, Jacksonville; J. H. Maury, [illegible]; J. C. Reed, California; A. L. Sims, Pittsburgh, are at the St. James Hotel.

REAL ESTATE.

Warrantee deeds conveying city and suburban property within seven miles of the Court House, filed for record on Wednesday, September 28: [illegible]

A "BULL FIGHT."

[illegible]

...and animal, and, from the platform above it, whipped the bull until it fell to the earth, where, for fully half an hour, the prostrate animal was whipped by detail until its eyes were whipped out.

The other brute having been lassoed was drawn to the platform by a party of human beasts, more beastly than the beast itself, and held, while two of their number gouged its eyes from their sockets, the poor brute bellowing pitifully in its anguish. Fully fifteen minutes were consumed in this horrible sport. The brutal torturers finally desisted from pure exhaustion, and the bleeding and blinded animals staggered around moaning with anguish.

How long this horrid scene would have continued we know not, but, by a divine dispensation of providence, a part of the spectators' gallery gave way, precipitating the occupants to the earth in one promiscuous mass of humanity, brutality, and pine lumber.

Among the crowd which fell with the scaffolding, were Senator Carl Schurz, Congressman Van Horn, and their friends, who, in company with Mayor E. M. Hall, had driven out to see the fight. We are happy to say no one was seriously hurt. Senator Schurz escaped with a damaged nose, and others with slight bruises.

Considerable complaint was made against the proprietors of the affair, because the bulls refused to fight. Search was made for the gate keeper, for the purpose of compelling a refunding of the admission fee, but he had disappeared with the money box under his arm. This was no more than right—the crowd paid for a brutal exhibition, and they got one.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.

Her Escape from France and Arrival in England—Her First Interview with Her Son.

Hastings, Eng. (Sept. 11) Correspondence of the New York World.

The Empress Eugenie reached Hastings on Thursday night, between 9 and 10, but it was not until Friday that even the authorities of the town became aware of the rank of their guest. I am in a position to give you, on the very best authority, a tolerably exact account of Her Majesty's adventures during the eventful hours between the announcement in Paris of the capitulation of Sedan—and which announcement was made in Paris on Sunday morning, the 4th—and the Empress' arrival here on Thursday evening. It is hardly too much to say that during the whole of that period the unhappy lady scarcely enjoyed one moment's repose, either of body or of mind. It would be more correct to date this period of terrible anxiety from the Saturday. Early on that day the Empress had a long and painful interview with the Count de Palikao, in which she exerted all her influence to induce him to defer the publication of the [illegible] transpired at the midnight sitting. The news was brought to her by one of the gentlemen of the household. She received it apparently unmoved, but she at once—notwithstanding the lateness of the hour—retired to a small private chapel attached to her apartments, and in about a quarter of an hour she again appeared before her astonished attendants, and sent one of them with a ring drawn from her own finger to the discomfited Count de Palikao, who, doubtless, was not slow in divining the irony of a present received for a service which he failed to perform. The Empress took no rest whatever on the Saturday night, though she sought no counsel with any of her Ministers. On the Sunday, the fatal news communicated to the Chambers over night was published throughout all Paris, and long before noon the Place de la Concorde was filled with a crowd whose furious shouts could be distinctly heard in the palace in which the unfortunate lady sat almost alone. It is difficult to find words of reprobation adequate to the infamous conduct of the personal attendants of the Regent. For the most part they did not await even the dawning of the day of trial for the Empress they were bound to serve and the woman they had professed to venerate and to love. The "gentleman" who had taken the Empress' ring to Count Palikao did not return, and, though his fellows had the grace to wait until they were dismissed for the night, not one was found in attendance in the morning, and, with the exception of Madame le Breton—the wife of the General of that name—and two other ladies whose names I have not been able to ascertain, the Empress was abandoned by all in the most trying hour. The unhappy lady, from the testimony of Madame le Breton, seems to have fallen into a kind of stupor, from which both the shouts of the mob, growing more and more threatening every instant, and the prayers and entreaties of the ladies in attendance, were powerless to rouse her. At this most critical juncture, M. de Lesseps, a long-tried and faithful friend of the Empress, arrived unannounced in her apartments. His passage from the Rue de Rivoli to the room in which the Empress sat had not been impeded by a single person! He had, of course, passed the sentry in the court-yard without being challenged; but of the innumerable chamberlains, ushers, valets, and "stoops" in waiting, whose duty it was to bar the approach of a private person to the presence of royalty, not one remained in the ante-chambers or corridors of that splendid palace in which they had fattened and grown old on the imperial bounty. The worst remains to be told: A few lacqueys were indeed flitting about the Regent's apartments, but they were on precisely the same purpose as the midnight thief in a house—to lay hand on every valuable which they could carry off without a prospect of detection. They had too readily divined the full meaning and significance of the hoarse murmurs of the crowd in the square. They knew that the Second Empire and the Regency were alike at an end, and they gave themselves up, with all the innate gusto of their nature, to the congenial task of plundering the dead. Even the presence of M. de Lesseps was not sufficient to restrain them. The fine old man is said to have for a moment given away to the impulse of an honest indignation, and to have seized one of the marauders with the intention of dragging him into the court-yard and handing him over to the police; but he was quickly recalled to a more pressing duty by Madame le Breton, who implored him to lose no time in offering his services to the Empress. There was indeed but little time to lose. M. de Lesseps had scarcely exchanged a hurried greeting with Her Majesty, when a loud shout announced that the mob had made their way into the private gardens of the palace. This, coupled with the urgent exhortations of M. de Lesseps, had the effect of partially rousing the Empress to a sense of her position; but she still seemed to cling to the idea that salvation for the dynasty, as well as for the nation, lay in the deliberations of the Assembly, and, pointing in the direction of the [illegible]

[illegible]

...once proceed to the house of a friend in the Faubourg St. Germain—a strange refuge for the partisans of the Imperial cause—while the Empress, with Madame le Breton, should accompany M. de Lesseps to his house in the Boulevard Malesherbes.

Not a soul was passing as the ladies in attendance were entering their coach. The Empress was not so fortunate. The coach-door was closed on her and the window was about to be drawn up, when a gamin, that "terrible infant" of Paris—who was making the best of his way along the gutter to the Place de la Concorde, stopped suddenly, and, beholding the occupants of the coach with an impertinent stare, exclaimed, "Voila Madame Bonaparte!" But before he had time to give fuller expression to his astonishment, the coach had rolled away.

The incident, I perceive, has already found its way into the papers, and the gamin has been credited with the more respectful exclamation, "Voila l'Imperatrice!" The version I furnish you, however, rests on the best authority; and it is only necessary to remember, if collateral evidence be needed, that the extreme Reds—among which party, doubtless, the gamin's acquaintance principally lay—have never given either Napoleon or his wife the imperial title.

The Empress reached the house in the Boulevard Malesherbes in safety and without attracting any further attention. In the evening, still within the safe shelter of a hackney-coach, she was conducted to the Northwestern station in the Place du Havre, and early the next day she was at the pretty, and, thanks to the lateness of the season, the almost deserted bathing-place of Deauville on the northern coast, where she remained incognito in the shelter of a second-rate hotel, while M. de Lesseps went out to make the necessary arrangements for her embarkation.

Meanwhile the Empress was a prey to the keenest anxiety about the Prince Imperial, who had left the country some few days before. His destination was known, but whether he had reached that destination was as yet a secret. In point of fact, on the Monday evening, while M. de Lesseps was engaged in the search for a vessel at Deauville, the Prince was alighting from an omnibus at the door of the Hotel de la Couronne at Mons, whence the gentlemen who accompanied him at once communicated by telegraph through the intermediary of a trusted friend at Paris, with M. Lesseps and the Empress. The result was, that the son was directed to proceed at once to Hastings, where he arrived, via Ostend and Dover, on the following Tuesday. Owing to some misunderstanding, however, in the arrangements, the Empress had no communication with her son after Monday evening until the moment of her subsequent meeting with him in England.

[illegible]

VICTOR HUGO.

His Address to the German People.

Victor Hugo has addressed to the German people, through the Paris journals, the following letter, a brief extract from which was received by telegraph:

GERMANS: He who speaks to you is a friend.

Three years ago, from exile, I welcomed you to the exposition of 1867 in your city.

What city?

Paris!

For Paris belongs not alone to us. Paris is as much yours as it is ours. Berlin, Vienna, Dresden, Munich, Stuttgart, are your capitals. Paris is your centre. It is only at Paris that we can feel the heart of Europe palpitating. Paris is the city of cities—the city of mankind. Athens and Rome were; Paris is.

Paris is nothing more than an immense hospitality.

You return there to-day.

How?

As brothers, as you did three years ago?

No. As enemies.

Why?

What is this sinister misunderstanding?

Two nations have made Europe. These two nations are France and Germany. Germany is for the West what India is for the East, a kind of dignified grandmother. We venerate her. But what is passing, and what is to be said? To-day this Europe, which Germany has constructed by her expansion and France by her divergence, Germany wishes to overturn.

Is it possible?

Would Germany overturn Europe in destroying Paris?

Reflect.

Wherefore this invasion? Wherefore this savage effort against a brotherly people?

What have we done to you?

Does this war proceed from us? It was the empire which desired it; the empire which made it. The empire is dead. It is well.

We have nothing in common with that corpse.

It is of the past; we are of the future.

It was hate; we are sympathy.

It was treason; we are loyalty.

It was Capua and Gomorrah; we are France.

We are the French Republic, and have for our device Liberty, Equality, Fraternity; we write on our flag United States of Europe. We are the same people as yourselves. We had Vercingetorix as you had Arminius. The same fraternal ray, the same sublime bond of union joins the German heart and the French soul.

This is so true that we shall say here: If, unfortunately, by your fatal error, you [illegible]

THE LAST MORMON IMPORTATION.

[illegible]

...had been induced by false representations, and that they had since witnessed they were satisfied that the system of Utah was not such a one as they desired to embrace. The Rev. Mr. Walker, an Episcopal clergyman, was applied to, and he took counsel with myself and other saloon passengers. It was resolved that if the girls should make a formal application to see the Captain, it would be his duty to yield to it. Mr. Walker did see the girls, and one of them, Lavina Jackson, desired protection. Protection was promised, the Rev. Mr. Walker assuring the girl that in New York due care should be taken of her. She then undertook to escape the Mormon grasp, and formally claimed the intervention of the Captain. During this interview the elders were on the watch, and from that moment until a few hours before the arrival of the steamer at her wharf all efforts to see the girls or to obtain a further interview were unavailing. I heard the Rev. Mr. Walker say that Apostle Hyde had threatened him with personal violence in the event of his interference with the saints.

On the last day of the voyage I first came in contact with the girls, having accepted an invitation from the Rev. Mr. Walker to accompany him to the steerage and seek them out. We were followed by all the elders, who sought by all means to prevent communication. The elders were insulting in look and tone, and told Mr. Walker more than once that he was a liar.

Apostle Hyde finally came up and proposed a fair fight. He said he was ready to fight it out by argument, or by any other plan; at the same time deliberately rolling up his coat and shirt sleeves. He said there were saints enough on board to tackle and whip the Gentiles. By this time a large crowd of demonstrative anti-Mormons had gathered about. The result was that the girls decided to go to Utah, and the general opinion on board was that such a change of disposition could not have arisen without the aid of much influence. The girls looked ill and care-worn, and hints were thrown out that an influence beyond gentle persuasion had been exercised over them. Drugging was more than once hinted at.

OBITUARY.

Hon. Robert C. Grier.

From the New York Times, Sept. 27.

Hon. Robert Cooper Grier, until recently the oldest of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, died at Philadelphia, on Sunday evening, at the advanced age of seventy-seven. He has been suffering from paralysis for many years, and his death is not an event altogether unexpected. He was born in Cumberland County, [illegible]

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

[illegible]

LATER.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Money easy and abundant, at 4@6 per cent, closing with liberal amounts at 5.

Sterling heavy and lower, at 108½ [illegible]

Gold more active and higher, in consequence of the Treasury selling only $1,000,000 [illegible]

Governments quiet and steady.

[illegible]

State securities dull.

[illegible]

Stocks without feature and steady.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 28.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours:

[illegible]

The following shows the comparative receipts of flour and grain in the ports of Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit, and Cleveland, from Jan. 1 to Sept. 24, in the years indicated:

[illegible]

LATER.

In the afternoon the leading grain markets were fairly active, and a higher range of prices prevailed. [illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28.

BUTTER—But little change was visible in the general features of this market. [illegible]

BAGGING—[illegible]

BUILDING MATERIALS—[illegible]

BRAN—There was no improvement in the demand, and prices were no better than nominal. [illegible]

BROOM CORN—Trade was less active, and quotations were without material change. [illegible]

CHEESE—A good trade was generally reported, and firmness prevailed. Prices were unchanged, ranging as follows: New York factory, 14@15c; Illinois factory, 13@14c; Western Reserve, 13@ [illegible]

COAL—Was in fairly active demand, and the market was steady and firm at the annexed quotations: [illegible]

COFFEE—The market for coffee exhibited a moderate degree of activity, and dealers were realizing at our quotations: [illegible]

COOPERAGE—The general features of this market remain unchanged. [illegible]

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED.......Sept. 28.

[illegible]

CLEARED.......Sept. 28.

[illegible]

Port of Buffalo.

[illegible]

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

[illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. Bigelow,

[illegible]

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

[illegible]

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

[illegible]

Doctor Olin,

[illegible] WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

[illegible]

For Non-Retention or Incontinence

[illegible]

Private Consultations.

[illegible]

Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions,

[illegible]

Dr. Russell,

[illegible]

Take no More Unpleasant and Unsafe Remedies

[illegible]

Dr. Franklin Brooks,

[illegible]

The Glory of Man is Strength.

[illegible]

Manhood and Youthful Vigor

[illegible]

Getting Married.

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Shattered Constitutions

RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

[illegible]

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

[illegible]

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO. [illegible]

OCEAN STEAMERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Through Line to California and China.

FARES GREATLY REDUCED.

[illegible]

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

[illegible]

J. A. WARRACK, Agent.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Rates of Passage Reduced.

STEAMERS SAIL DIRECT TO LONDON.

From Pier No. 3 North River.

[illegible]

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

Union Depot—Foot of Lake street.

[illegible]

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE CELEBRAT

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WAT

The most lasting, agree and refreshing of all perf for use on the Handker at the Toilet, and in the For sale by all Druggis Perfumers.

HOME AGAIN.

Return in Safety of the Great California Excursion Party.

List of the Gentlemen and Ladies Who Participated.

[illegible]

Board of Public Works.

[illegible]

Coroner's Inquests.

[illegible]

Combination of Lumber Dealers.

[illegible]

Announcements.

[illegible]

Yesterday's Fires.

[illegible]

Meteorological.

[illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

ECLECTIC PHYSICIANS.

Constitution Adopted—General Business.

Address by Professor Newton.

MORNING SESSION.

[illegible]

AFTERNOON SESSION.

[illegible]

PUBLISHING COMMITTEE.

[illegible]

EVENING EXERCISES.

[illegible]

THE POEM.

[illegible]

THE SPORTING WORLD.

The Ætnas Win the Amateur Base Ball Championship.

A Popular Reporter—All the Rage—Billiards—Aquatic.

Base Ball.

THE AMATEUR TOURNAMENT

[illegible]

THE SCORE.

[illegible]

ALL THE RAGE.

[illegible]

GAME AT MARSEILLES.

[illegible]

Billiards.

THE PROPOSED TOURNAMENT.

[illegible]

Aquatic.

YACHT RACE IN NEW YORK BAY.

[illegible]

The Turf.

TROTTING AT MYSTIC PARK.

[illegible]

The Trigger.

[illegible]

UNITARIAN CONFERENCE.

Interesting Papers Read—Sunday School Association.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE OPERA SEASON.

[illegible]

ONTARIO AND ERIE CANAL.

Importance of the Early Completing of the Connecting Link.

Canada, Unable to Perform the Work, Falls Back Upon American Capitalists.

A conference was held, yesterday afternoon, pursuant to appointment, between the Commercial Committee of the Board of Trade and the delegation from Canada, who are here to further the project of the Ontario and Erie Canal. The meeting took place at 4 o'clock, in the committee rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. W. M. Egan, the Chairman of the committee, presided. His Honor, the Mayor, was present.

[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

[illegible]

Allegheny Live Stock Market.

[illegible]

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

CLEVELAND.

[illegible]

DETROIT.

[illegible]

OSWEGO.

[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS.

[illegible]

MILWAUKEE.

[illegible]

THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Nominations Thus Far Made.

[illegible]

A Porter Wanted.

[illegible]

Sale of Horses.

[illegible]

The Great ...

[illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

[illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

THE GRAND

ENGLISH OPERA

COMBINATION,

THE ONLY OPERA COMPANY

On MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 3,

REPERTOIRE OF THE FIRST WEEK.

[illegible]

GRAND ARENIC EXPOSITIONS.

EUROPEAN CIRCUS

An Equestrian Exhibition of Surpassing Excellence.

[illegible]

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

[illegible]

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

EDWIN BOOTH.

KING LEAR.

[illegible]

DEARBORN THEATRE.

MANNING'S MINSTRELS.

HAMLET IN BLACK.

[illegible]

PROF. A. A. STARR,

HYDRO-OXYGEN MICROSCOPE

AND ILLUMINATED VIEWS,

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,

[illegible]

A. FISHER'S DANCING ACADEMY,

SOUTH SIDE.

[illegible]

DAILY EXCURSIONS

[illegible]

FARWELL HALL.

"HAGAR."

[illegible]

EDUCATIONAL.

DYRENFORTH BUSINESS COLLEGE.

[illegible]

WANTED TO RENT.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

Regular Saturday's Sale

[illegible]

BULBS! BULBS! BULBS!

[illegible]

By COLBY & WIRTS.

NEW FURNITURE

[illegible]

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,

[illegible]

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO

DRY GOODS,

Beavers, Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, Flannels, Hosiery, Shirts and Drawers, Blankets, Ladies' Balmoral Skirts, Yankee Notions, &c., &c.,

AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

40 Horses and Ponies,

BROKEN AND UNBROKEN,

AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

At the Union Stock Yards.

[illegible]

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

Gold Jewelry, Diamonds, Gold Chains, French Clocks, Opera Glasses, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

CONTINUED SALE OF

BUILDING LOTS

IN BLANCHARD'S SUBDIVISION,

AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

By GRUBB & MEYER.

[illegible]

By HENRY FELTMAN,

[illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

[illegible]

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &C.

[illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.

[illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

TO LEASE.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

CLAIRVOYANTS.

[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

FOREIGN.

Progress of the Siege of Paris.

Detailed Account of Late Engagements.

Soissons Besieged by Prussian Troops.

Two Large Armies Forming in the South of France.

Another Spirited but Disastrous Sortie from Metz.

Scenes in Strasbourg on the Day of the Surrender.

War Preparations in Russia Made the Basis of a First Class Sensation.

The Situation in Rome.

FRANCE.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

TOURS, Sept. 28.—It is announced that despatch balloons have been sent up from Paris daily.

Advices received to-day from the Capital report successes for the besieged in various minor engagements around the city. The Mobile Guards behave extremely well under fire.

The removal of the government from Tours is no longer talked of.

[Special Despatch to the New York World.]

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Your special at Boulogne sends details of recent actions about Paris. He says: "On the 23d, General Mandel's forces stormed and captured the heights known as La Roche Chatillon, three miles southeast of Paris, dislodging the Germans from the woods which surrounded the hill, and establishing batteries, which they still hold, as they do Clamart Bagneux, where they have demolished the works thrown up by the Germans and Bourg-la-Reine. The rest of the day Saturday, General Mandel made an attack in force on the German positions at La Brie Sur Marne, nine miles east of Paris. The Germans had fortified themselves here upon slopes, commanding the river, and to the Chateau De

[illegible]

GERMANY.

[illegible]